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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE SECOND DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is a further addendum to the report of the Secretary-General (E/1990/20) and contains information received from Governments, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations, in response to the Secretary-General's note verbale, dated 16 October 1989, transmitting Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/83 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

I. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

A. Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

2. The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic states that it has always steadfastly opposed racism and racial discrimination in all its forms. The Byelorussian SSR was one of the first countries to sign and ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and it abides strictly by their provisions. It has submitted for consideration by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination 10 periodic reports on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures that it has adopted, which give effect to the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Byelorussian SSR consistently advocates wider accession to these and other international legal instruments aimed at eliminating racism and racial discrimination, and implements all the decisions and recommendations of international bodies aimed at combating racism and apartheid, including the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

3. The Byelorussian SSR maintains no relations with the racist régime of South Africa. The Republic has always strictly complied and continues to comply with the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations and other international bodies concerning economic, diplomatic and other sanctions aimed at international isolation of the racist régime. Manifestations of the ideology and practice of apartheid and racial discrimination are profoundly alien to citizens of the Byelorussian SSR. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR ratified the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports on 19 May 1987. The Byelorussian SSR supports and carried out all decisions and recommendations of international bodies aimed at combating racism and apartheid, including the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

4. The equal rights of citizens of the Byelorussian SSR are entrenched in the Constitution of the Byelorussian SSR, article 34 of which proclaims the following:

> "Citizens of the Byelorussian SSR of different races and nationalities have equal rights.

"Any direct or indirect limitation of the rights of citizens or establishment of direct or indirect privileges on grounds of race or nationality, and any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness, hostility or contempt, are punishable by law".

5. The equality of citizens before the law is affirmed in article 32 of the Byelorussian Constitution which proclaims the following:

"Citizens of the Byelorussian SSR are equal before the law without distinction as to origin, social or property status, race or nationality, sex, education, language, attitude to religion, type and nature of occupation, domicile or any other circumstance.

"The equal rights of citizens of the Byelorussian SSR are guaranteed in all fields of economic, political, social and cultural life".

6. Questions relating to the struggle against racism and racial discrimination are included in the curricula of secondary schools and higher educational establishments throughout the Byelorussian SSR. In addition, pupils in the senior classes at secondary schools study matters concerned with combating racism and racial discrimination, apartheid. genocide and vestiges of colonialism in courses on social science.

7. The Act on the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the USSR establishes the equality of foreign citizens before the law without distinction as to origin, social or property status, race or nationality, sex, education, language, attitude to religion, type and nature of occupation or any other circumstance.

8. Every citizen of the Byelorussian SSR has the right to apply to the courts and to administrative bodies in the event of violation of his lawful rights. Article 55 of the Byelorussian Constitution provides that: "Citizens of the Byelorussian SSR have the right to protection by the courts against encroachments on their honour and reputation, life and health, and personal freedom and property".

9. Under article 56 of the Constitution, citizens of the Byelorussian SSR have the right to lodge complaints against the actions of officials, State bodies and public bodies. Complaints must be examined according to the procedure and within the time-limits established by law. Citizens of the Byelorussian SSR have the right to compensation for damage resulting from unlawful actions on the part of State or public organizations or on the part of officials in the performance of their duties.

10. Much public activity in the Republic is devoted to condemning manifestations of racism and apartheid and to supporting peoples fighting against colonialism and oppression. Each year, on the initiative of public organizations of the Byelorussian SSR, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March) and Africa Freedom Day (25 May) are observed, and the Week of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Peoples of Southern Africa is held from 25 to 31 May. Also, widely observed are the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling Peoples of South Africa (16 June), South Africa Freedom Day

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(26 June), the International Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (11 October) and South African Heroes Day (16 December).

11. The mass media in the Republic work systematically to disseminate materials designed to inculcate in the public a spirit of intolerance for and opposition to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. They have given wide publicity to the contents of the Declaration and Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

B. Greece

12. The Government states that in 1984 Greece sanctioned the following international instruments with regard to the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination:

(a) International Labour Organisation Convention (No. 111) concerning Discrimination in Employment and Occupation (law 1424/84);

(b) International Labour Organisation Convention (No. 122) concerning Employment Policy (law 1423/84);

(c) European Social Charter (Law 1426/84).

13. It should be noted that, by virtue of the Constitution of the Hellenic Republic, all persons living within the Greek territory have the right to freely develop their individual personality and participate in the social, economic and political life of the country (in so far as they do not infringe upon the rights of others or violate the Constitution and moral values). They also enjoy full protection of life, honour and freedom, irrespective of nationality, race or language and religious or political belief. Furthermore, all working people, irrespective of sex or other distinctions are entitled to equal pay for equal work of equal value. The protection of all persons on Greek territory against any form of racial discrimination and their right to participate in the social, economic and political life of the country are also provided for by laws 494/70, 927/79, 1264/82 and 1419/84.

14. In recent years, an effort has been made for broad publicity in the mass media and news agencies on matters relating to racism and racial discrimination, while the press does not fail to cover the above issues in critical terms. In this connection, three books and one music record are worth mentioning, which were circulated with the aim of informing and putting forward the issue of racist oppression:

Costas Cangelaris, S. Africa, Apartheid: The Stain (Athens, Editions Evroekdotiki, 1986)

Mary Benson, Nelson Mandela (Athens, Karre Editions, 1986)

Nelson Mandela, The Apartheid (Athens, Herodotos Editions, 1989)

D. Iatropoulos Africa Now: Poem-translation; music by G. Catsaros

15. With special reference to the European context, it should be noted that Greece has not failed to be associated with the resolutions and decisions of the European Parliament and the Council of Europe opposing racism and xenophobia, thus giving evidence to the perception prevailing in Greece that all persons living in the country enjoy equal rights without discrimination as to nationality, race, language, and religious or political belief. Greece has also fully recognized the procedure provided for by article 25 of the European Convention for Human Rights, related to the individual recourse (law 1846/89).

16. Of particular relevance in the subject is the international symposium, held at Athens from 2 to 4 September 1988, entitled "Symposium on Culture against Apartheid". It was organized by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with the Ministry of Culture and the Hellenic Association for the United Nations.

C. Mexico

17. The Government states that measures have been taken to protect vulnerable groups from discrimination. In the National Development Plan, the Government identifies the struggle against extreme poverty as one of its major objectives. Accordingly, it set up the National Solidarity Programme (PRONASOL) in order to achieve that objective by combining the co-ordinated efforts of the three branches of Government with the work agreed upon with social groups. PRONASOL activities are geared mainly to indigenous groups, impoverished peasants and urban low-income groups which are most severely affected by the problems engendered by the large towns while being deprived of their advantages. The areas receiving particular attention are: food; regularization of land occupancy and housing; securing justice; the opening and improvement of educational facilities; health; electrification of communities; agricultural infrastructure and conservation of natural resources.

18. As far as securing justice is concerned, the Government supports communities in preserving their own traditional laws and practices. With this in mind, the Judicial Commission for the Indigenous Peoples is working to prevent discrimination against the indigenous peoples and insecurity and vulnerability on their part.

19. With regard to the provision of education in the indigenous regions, it should be pointed out that education policy and programmes are based on strengthening the values of the indigenous peoples, respecting them, encouraging the preservation of their customs and traditions as well as satisfying their demand for bilingual and bicultural education.

20. Generally speaking, the activities being carried out to eradicate extreme poverty are regulated by the following general policy criteria:

(a) Allocation of increasing budgetary appropriations for the care of low-income groups in the countryside and in the town, in the context of the National Solidarity Programme;

(b) Extension of comprehensive development programmes to all indigenous regions. The aim of this development strategy is to extend its scope to all the major ethnic concentrations in the country, including the urban regions.

D. Nigeria

21. The Government states that it has ratified the following Conventions:

International Convention against Apartheid in Sports

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

22. In accordance with the above, Nigeria prohibits absolutely, any sporting links with South Africa and actively encourages other countries to do the same. Nigeria has been party to the boycott of various international sports meets at which athletes or countries who had previous sporting links with South Africa were participating. In addition, provisions exist in the 1979 Nigerian Constitution prohibiting all forms of racial discrimination.

23. With regard to national legislation and institutions, the Government states that provisions also exist in the 1979 Constitution giving protection to every individual in respect of the right to dignity of the human person; right to personal liberty; right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; right to fair hearing; freedom of movement and freedom from discrimination (see chaps. II, III and IV of the Constitution). Similarly, the Finance Act of 1981 prohibits imports and exports to South Africa of goods of any description.

24. As to measures taken to protect vulnerable groups against discrimination, i.e., migrant workers, immigrants and indigenous peoples, the Government states that these measures include the promulgation of a National Refugee Law (Decree 52 of 1989); the ratification of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and Establishment (and its supplementary Protocols) between Nigeria, Benin, Togo and Ghana; the adoption of a quota-system policy in matters regarding education and employment, thereby ensuring that minority groups are secured places in schools, colleges and places of work.

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM UNITED NATIONS BODIES

A. Trusteeship Council

25. At its fifty-sixth session, in May 1989, the Trusteeship Council considered the question of co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and questions relevant to the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Reference is made to paragraphs 133 to 142 of the Official Records of the Security Council (document S/20843) 1/ which contains a statement on those questions by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

B. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

26. During its 1989 session, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in its examination of the specific territories on its agenda and in its formulation of the related conclusions and recommendations, took into account the relevant provisions of the resolution relating to the Second Decade, in particular Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/83. An account of this is set out in the related chapters of the Committee's report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (A/44/23, Parts I-VII).

III. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

27. UNESCO informs that the following activities have been carried out in connection with the Decade:

(a) A series of studies were made on forms of discrimination. These included the case of Australian Aborigines and tribes in the Philippines. In addition, a meeting was held at Manila from 15 to 22 November 1988 to assess the effects of cultural exchanges and exchanges of teachers on prejudice and attitudes towards race, religion and ethnicity;

(b) Work was also done on immigrants and culture in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and France. UNESCO also sponsored two workshops on the effects of slavery on the British Caribbean (Guyana, 29-31 July 1988 and Trinidad and Tobago, 8-10 December 1988). A meeting on the plural society taking place in Trinidad and Tobago from 7-9 December 1989 (jazz, reggae, steelband) was sponsored. Co-operation with the International Sociological Association's group on minority rights continued. Work was sponsored on "Immigrants and TV: the case of Channel 4";

(c) Four working groups were held on apartheid:

Apartheid and the economy (Kingston)

Apartheid and women (Caracas)

Apartheid and culture (Dakar)

Apartheid and the destabilization of southern Africa (Harare)

28. A similar working group on apartheid and education will be held at Harare in early 1990. Work was sponsored on religion and apartheid (to be published in 1990) and on a repertory of institutions doing work in southern Africa (to be published in 1990). In addition, a report on apartheid, education, science and culture under the state of emergency has been elaborated and circulated entitled "Information, education and culture under the state of emergency: Developments in South Africa, 1986-1989". Work was also done on the effects of censorship on news in South Africa.

IV. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

29. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) states that its major activity in combating racism and racial discrimination is directed towards the elimination of apartheid. Its distinctive distribution to this struggle has been its emphasis on assisting black workers to build a strong democratic trade union movement. ICFTU referred to its 1989 annual report addressed to the ILO containing activities and policies of ICFTU against apartheid.

30. ICFTU has continued to put pressure on the South African Government through the United Nations and its agencies. In August 1989, in London, ICFTU submitted a statement to the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, concluding with yet another strong plea for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. ICFTU gave testimony to the public hearings of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia (Geneva, September 1989). The ICFTU New York Office regularly liaises with the United Nations making the ICFTU position known to the Economic and Social Council and other appropriate United Nations bodies and forums.

31. ICFTU has been particularly active during the period under review in endeavouring to propagate the message of the democratic trade union movement in South Africa, namely that the international community should not be duped by the current political overtures of the South African régime into relaxing sanctions. It was stressed that no genuine move had been made by the régime to dismantle apartheid and that now, more than ever before, it was necessary to increase all forms of pressure on the South African Government; that campaigns for full comprehensive economic sanctions should be intensified until the Government's clear and unequivocal commitment to the total elimination of apartheid in an undivided South Africa.

32. Numerous representations have been made by ICFTU, with affiliates concerned, to individual Governments, the European Communities and others, pressing for sanctions. ICFTU also sent information on sanctions to the Anti-Apartheid Committee of the Organization for African Unity and to the Pan-African News Agency, in addition to initiatives in the Association of South-East Asian Nations and Latin American countries in an effort to promote a genuinely global approach to a world sanctions programme.

Notes

1/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 1.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE SECOND DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Report of the Secretary-General

Analysis of the replies received from Governments on action taken under the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Addendum

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INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY GOVERNMENTS

A. LEGISLATIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE OR OTHER MEASURES TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO EQUALITY WITHOUT DISTINCTION AS TO RACE, COLOUR, OR NATIONAL OR ETHNIC ORIGIN

1. The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic reports that it has recently passed a number of acts, particular provisions of which are designed to provide a real safeguard for the equal rights of citizens of the Byelorussian SSR regardless of their race or nationality, to prevent discrimination, and to lay a firm foundation for the further harmonization of relations between nationalities. Thus "the Act on Public Discussion of Important Matters of State of the Byelorussian SSR", passed on 2 February 1988, secures for citizens of the Republic free participation in the discussion of important matters of State and public life.

2. The Government of Iraq states that the imperative constitutional principle in Iraqi legislation can be found in article 19 of the Constitution which stipulates as follows:

> "All citizens are equal before the law, without discrimination on grounds of sex, race, language, social origin or religion".

3. The Government of Sweden states that Sweden's eighth report to the United Nations Committee on Racial Discrimination (CERD) of 25 September 1987 (CERD/C/158/Add.7), supplemented by an update in the ninth report of 9 January 1989 (CERD/184/Add.15) provided a detailed presentation of the protection offered by Swedish legislation against acts of racial discrimination and the measures taken to guarantee the equal rights of all persons, irrespective of ethnic origins. Fundamental provisions against ethnic discrimination may be found in the "Instrument of Government", which forms part of the Swedish Constitution.

4. Provisions for penalties with respect to agitation against an ethnic group, unlawful discrimination, insults with allusion to ethnic origin and incitement as regards acts involving attacks with racial overtones on personal integrity and property may be found in the Freedom of the Press Act and the Penal Code. An Act against Ethnic Discrimination came into force in 1986. In accordance with this Act, the Government has appointed an Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination, who is assisted by an Advisory Committee on Questions concerning Ethnic Discrimination. In Swedish labour legislation, all persons, irrespective of their ethnic background or nationality are regarded as equal.

5. In September 1987, the Government appointed a Special Commission against Racism and Xenophobia. The Commission, which presented its final report in March 1989, was directed to examine what further measures should be taken to combat racism and hostility to foreigners and to consider whether current legislation in these areas can be made more effective.

6. The Government of Spain states

"however, it is worth recalling that, in 1983, when the Penal Code was amended, revisions were made to article 187 bis, which now provides penalties for extreme forms of discrimination, and to articles 165 and 173(4). Also, article 23(4) of the Organic Law of the Judiciary considers that the crime of genocide is subject to the universal competence of the Spanish State."

B. LEGISLATIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE OR OTHER MEASURES RECENTLY TAKEN TO PREVENT AND APPLY PUNISHMENT FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF IDEAS BASED ON RACIAL SUPERIORITY OR HATRED, AND TO PROHIBIT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ORGANIZATIONS BASED ON RACIAL PREJUDICE

7. The Constitution of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic guarantees citizens freedom of assembly, meetings, street processions and demonstrations (art. 48). A decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR, dated 4 April 1988, laid down Regulations concerning the Procedure for the Organization and Conduct of Assemblies, Meetings, Street Processions and Demonstrations.

8. The Government of Iraq states that under Iraqi law, racist propaganda is regarded as a punishable offence and the legal provisions in this regard are derived from a constitutional text (art. 36) which stipulates:

"It is prohibited to undertake any activity incompatible with the objectives of the people, as defined in this Constitution, or to engage in any act or conduct aimed at undermining the national unity of the masses, provoking racial, sectarian or regional bigotry in their ranks or attacking their progressive gains and achievements".

9. The provisions of the Iraqi Penal Code are as follows:

(i) Article 200 stipulates:

"Any person who provokes or propagates confessional or sectarian bigotry, incites others to engage in racial or intercommunal strife, or stirs up a feeling of hatred or animosity among the population of Iraq, shall be punished by a term of imprisonment not exceeding seven years";

(ii) Article 203 stipulates:

"Any person who provides financial, material or moral support with a view to encouraging others to commit the offences listed in article 200 shall be punished by a term of imprisonment not exceeding seven years";

(iii) Article 204 stipulates:

"Any person who establishes or recruits members for an association, body or organization intending to mobilize or propagate confessional bigotry, incite others to engage in intercommunal conflict, or stir up a feeling of hatred or animosity among the population of Iraq, shall be punished by

a term of imprisonment not exceeding 15 years, together with a fine of up to 1,000 dinars. Any person who joins such associations or bodies shall be punished by a term of imprisonment not exceeding 10 years";

(iv) Article 209 also proscribes penalties for the receipt of money or advantages in return for encouraging others to commit the acts specified in the preceding articles.

These penal provisions prohibit individuals and organizations from practising any form of racial discrimination.

10. The Government of Spain states

"furthermore, during the period referred to in the questionnaire this Department has not initiated any legislative measures within its area of competence in relation to problems of racial discrimination. Such problems have been considered only indirectly in rulings and other decisions of the Constitutional Tribunal. For example, the First Court's ruling of 22 October 1986 (ruling 126/1986), based on the remedy of amparo 1202/1985, rejects the contention that a mere reference of an ethnic character in a judicial or police decision can be considered at all discriminatory. The above-mentioned Tribunal's judicial decree 563/86 of 2 July states much the same. In both decisions, while dismissing the contention that there is any connection between the references of an ethnic character and the operative part of the decision being impugned, the Tribunal nonetheless declares that inclusion of such ethnic references in the ruling is inappropriate inasmuch as they could be taken to imply a judgement of causal liability because the persons involved belong to a particular ethnic group."

11. The Government of Sweden states that the area which is subject to punishment under the provisions of the Penal Code in respect of agitation against an ethnic group has been extended by a change in the law which came into effect in January 1989. The change was intended to prevent such activities on the part of racist organizations and to increase the possibilities of intervening against such organizations. The question of a direct prohibition of racist organizations has been discussed. The Special Commission against Racism and Xenophobia has proposed that the possibility of introducing a ban on racist organizations should be reconsidered. In this connection, reference is made to the introductory statement (para. 3 above) by Sweden for the consideration of its eighth and ninth periodic reports by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

C. RECENT RECOURSE PROCEDURES OF A JUDICIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE OR OTHER CHARACTER WHICH CAN BE RESORTED TO BY INDIVIDUALS COMPLAINING OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

12. The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic states that its legislation contains legal safeguards which rule out all forms of racial discrimination and secure equality before the law and the courts for all citizens

without distinction as to origin, social or property status, race or nationality, sex, education, language, attitude to religion, nature of occupation, place of residence or any other circumstance (arts. 32, 150, 151, 154, 155 and 158 of the Constitution of the Byelorussian SSR).

13. The Government of Iraq states that since racism and racial discrimination are regarded as punishable offences under Iraqi law, the victims of these offences are entitled to apply to the competent courts for compensation in respect of the material and moral detriment suffered. In accordance with article 26 of the Judicial Authority Act, the courts have jurisdiction over all individuals and bodies corporate, including the Government. Questions concerning civil liability in respect of the acts of others, including the conduct of government employees, are decided by the civil courts in the light of article 206, paragraph 2, of the Civil Code. Any person who suffers direct material or moral detriment as a result of any offence has the right to institute proceedings against the offender or the person bearing civil liability, in accordance with article 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure promulgated in Act No. 23 of 1971.

14. The Government of Norway states that Section 232 in the Penal Code was changed in 1989 to the effect that in the case of violent crimes, the length of the sentences for the convicted can be increased if the offences are found to have racist motivations.

15. The Government of Sweden states that the Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination shall, inter alia, help those who have suffered ethnic discrimination to exercise their rights. Those with complaints which are directed at authorities and institutions may also contact the Office of the Chancellor of Justice and the Parliamentary Ombudsman.

D. MEASURES RECENTLY TAKEN TO PROVIDE ANY VICTIM OF RACISM OR RACIAL DISCRIMINATION WITH ADEQUATE PROTECTION, AS WELL AS ASSISTANCE

16. The Government of Sweden refers in connection with protection against racist attacks to the appointment of the Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination. Following a change in the Damages Act on 1 July 1986, a person who has been subject to the crime of unlawful discrimination may obtain compensation for both pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage.

E. MEASURES RECENTLY ADOPTED TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS REFLECTED IN THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID

17. The Government of Iraq states that Iraq has acceded to all the international conventions on human rights, particularly those relating to the elimination of racism, including:

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948)

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965)

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)

UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)

ILO Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (1950)

International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (1973)

International Convention against Apartheid in Sports (1981)

Iraq submits all the reports required by the committees concerned with the application of the provisions of these conventions. It also submits a report on its application of the UNESCO provisions concerning the role of information and culture in the prevention of racial discrimination.

F. RECENT MEASURES UNDERTAKEN TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMIBIA

18. Iraq is using all the means at its disposal to support the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia against the racist South African régime. Iraq also attends all the conferences and symposia on this subject and votes in favour of resolutions in support of the victims of racism.

G. MEASURES RECENTLY TAKEN TO MOBILIZE PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST THE EVILS OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND APARTHEID

19. Iraq attaches considerable importance to the role of information and culture in the prevention of racism and racial discrimination. In addition to its prohibition of racist practices, which are regarded as punishable offences, Iraq publicizes all United Nations resolutions concerning the elimination of racism and the struggle against colonialism and participates in all the symposia and studies on these questions. It also regards the UNESCO Declaration of 27 November 1978 as a basic guideline for the formulation of policy in the field of information and culture.

20. Article 1 of the Ministry of Culture and Information Act No. 94 of 1981 defines the Ministry's objectives as follows:

"(b) The revival of the Islamic heritage; dissemination of information on Arab civilization, including its origins, values, achievements and influence on other human civilizations; and efforts to combat colonialist, zionist, racist, reactionary, capitalist and chauvinistic ideologies in all cultural and artistic fields".

21. The Government of Sweden states that the Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination also plays an active role in the dissemination of information. In the Ombudsman's three years of office, he has participated on some 150 occasions per year as a speaker and educator. He has also issued four printed publications and 15 information leaflets. The Ombudsman has received a considerable number of foreign visitors and participates in international conferences and discussions.

H. MATERIALS RECENTLY PROVIDED TO TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN ORDER TO ENABLE THEM TO PROMOTE RACIAL EQUALITY AND INSTIL A SPIRIT OF RACIAL TOLERANCE AMONG STUDENTS

22. Iraq has acceded to the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education of 1960. All educational curricula are designed in such a way as to refute any scientific basis for racist ideology, which is regarded as incompatible with science. Educational programmes must therefore expose the spurious nature of racist theories.

23. Article 28 of the Constitution of Iraq stipulates:

"The purpose of education is to raise and improve the cultural level of the public, to develop scientific modes of thought, to foster a spirit conducive to the requirements of modernization and socio-economic development programmes, and to create a generation of citizens which is emancipated and progressive in its structure and character, proud of its people, homeland and heritage, respectful of the rights of all its ethnic groups, and active in its opposition to capitalist philosophy, exploitation, reactionary ideology, zionism and colonialism, with a view to the achievement of Arab unity, freedom and socialism".

24. The spurious nature of the foundations of racist ideology is emphasized at all academic levels, and educational programmes are designed to produce a generation proud of its homeland and imbued with a sense of belonging to the Arab nation, as part of the international community. Youth, student and women's organizations also promote a humanitarian outlook among their members, whom they mobilize in the struggle against colonialism and racism with a view to the creation of a humanitarian, non-racist society.

25. The Government of Norway reports that in the autumn of 1989, the Royal Ministry of Local Government invited a selected group of resource persons to a 2-day working meeting on "Co-operation and Conflict in a Multicultural Norway". The report from this meeting pointed out the changes in perspectives for strategic planning for a good multicultural Norway which are needed, and the concrete areas where the Ministry should start to concentrate its efforts.

I. RECENT MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF PERSONS BELONGING TO MINORITY GROUPS, INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS AND PEOPLES AND MIGRANT WORKERS

26. The Government of the Byelorussian SSR states that foreign citizens and stateless persons are granted the right to receive education in the Byelorussian SSR on an equal footing with Soviet citizens in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the USSR.

27. Iraq states that its reports on the application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination clearly show that the members of minority groups in Iraq are treated in an exemplary manner, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Constitution. Article 5 of the Iraqi Constitution stipulates:

"(a) Iraq is part of the Arab nation.

"(b) The Iraqi people consists of two main ethnic groups: Arabs and Kurds.

"This Constitution recognizes the national rights of the Kurdish people, as well as the legitimate rights of all minorities, within the framework of Iraqi unity".

28. Article 8 (c) of the Constitution further stipulates:

"The region in which the majority of the population are Kurds shall enjoy autonomy in accordance with the provisions of the law".

Iraq's seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth reports (CERD/C/107/Add.2 and 6; CERD/C/132/Add.2; CERD/C/159/Add.1 and CERD/C/185/Add.1) can be consulted for details concerning developments in the Autonomous Region of Iraqi Kurdistan. The members of other ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities also enjoy the right to practice their religion, use their language and develop their culture.

29. The Government of Norway states that the first election to the Sami Parliament was carried out in the autumn of 1989. A special advisory council to the Government with participants from politicians, immigrant organizations and government officials has been created. A major research programme "Minorities in Norwegian Society" funded by the Royal Ministry of Local Government, which has lasted five years, will close in June 1990. An evaluation of the programme will be completed in June 1990. The Directorate of Immigration has made special efforts to reach youth through activities like theatre and music sessions. The Directorate has also started to address the special needs of immigrants for functional information.

30. The Government of Sweden referred to the eighth report submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD/C/158/Add.7). The report contains information relating to the situation of the indigenous minority groups, i.e. Lapps, as well as migrant workers, in Sweden.

J. OTHER AVAILABLE INFORMATION RELATING TO THE OBJECTIVES SET OUT IN THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DECADE OR ANY OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING WAYS AND MEANS OF ACHIEVING THOSE OBJECTIVES

31. The Government of Iraq wishes to emphasize that the primary requirement for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination will be the manifestation of the international political will needed to put the Programme of Action into effect. The survival of the racist régime in South Africa, and its alliance with the zionist régime in Palestine, offers the best example of the inadequacy of international endeavours to eliminate racism.

32. The Government of Sweden states that, as regards international efforts to counter racial discrimination, mention should be made of Sweden's participation in the Council of Europe's community relations project.